

Production and Output.

Production at Highest Point Since Beginning Of Sympathetic Strike

[illegible]

Federal Control is to Be Extended to Cover Every Pound of Coal Produced

States to Supply the Machinery for Execution of Larger Plan.

A GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE

Will Have Complete Charge Within the State, Deciding Who May Have Coal, Fix Margins, Regulate Dealers; Will Bring Seriousness of Situation Home

BY GEORGE H. CUSHING
Special Correspondent of The Courier.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Announcement was made late yesterday of the broad outlines of the plan under which every pound of coal in the United States is to be brought under the control of the government. As might be supposed, the scheme is rather complex and has a great many ramifications.

Broadly speaking, the federal government will outline the plans. The states will be charged with their execution. However, the federal government will retain full control of the situation and will dictate in detail what must be done. The states will supply the machinery to carry the federal purposes into execution. In this way there will be one result in every community despite the fact that hundreds of companies will be at work.

Going somewhat into the details of the mechanism, coal will be handled in this way:

The President's committee, consisting of five members, will outline the nation's policies.

The President's administrative committee, consisting of one coal operator from each actively producing district, will map out the plans for carrying these policies into effect. It will have control over the entire coal situation in each district and the distribution committee appointed by the governors of the states.

The President's regional committee, consisting of one representative of the Commerce Commission, one representative of the Department of Commerce and one operator, will have, in the coal producing districts, complete control over the assignment of cars and will pool all open market orders received in each district. They will represent the commission by seeing that its priority orders are obeyed. They also will allocate coal produced in each district to the various states according to the schedule worked out jointly by the policy and administrative committees.

A governor's committee will be appointed in each state. It will consist of such members as the governor shall direct. It will report, directly, to the President's administrative committee. It will have complete control of distribution within the state subject, of course, to the priority orders of the commission. It will have to decide who may have coal and who must go without. It will have to decide whether the retailers' margins shall be fixed and what they must be; also what retailers shall have coal and which shall be embargoed. It will have to decide whether the jobs shall function or shall, temporarily, hold their breaths.

It is announced definitely—as indicating the control which the federal government will exercise—that the failure of any governor to appoint such a committee will not mean the absence of price control in his state. It is also announced that if any governor becomes lax in his administration, this will not mean a run-away market in that state. It is declared that if any governor does not police the prices charged by retailers this will not mean that the retailer may charge what he pleases. The regional committees in the coal fields will keep a general eye on that whole situation. If any retailer proposes to allow prices to run away, he will find that no more cars are available to move coal to him.

The personnel of these various committees has not been announced in full. It is announced that the general policy committee—the presidential committee—will consist of Herbert Hoover, chairman; H. Foster Bain, Bureau of Mines; Clyde Aitchison, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Blackburn Eitelman, of the Department of Justice. A fifth man will be appointed but he has not been decided upon.

Of the President's administrative committee, C. E. Bokus, president of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation of New York City, is the chairman. The eight members of his committee have not been named but it is known to contain such men as E. E. White, president of the Smoketown Coal Association, and E. Penikese, representing the Western Pennsylvania field.

The plan of organizations, as outlined, has caused a great deal of discussion. Some profess to see in it a rather elaborate movement in strategy on the part of certain administrative officials to bring home to the states the seriousness of the labor situation. One thing is obvious—a new scheme for the cooperation of the states and the federal government has been devised which will, undoubtedly, have the effect of removing the dispute between the two over the matter of state and federal rights. It is hinted that for this plan Mr. Hoover is responsible. If it proves that he is the author of the scheme, it will prove also that he has done the great constructive work of his public career—the one of real lasting value.

In the gossip which is going the rounds, it is said that the plan was really devised to bring home to the states and to the people as a whole the seriousness of the labor situation. To an extent, the federal government had taken over the matter of mediation

between the operators and miners and between the railways and their workers. It is rather a ticklish job, for politicians, to handle a situation of this sort. It is too likely to have an unpleasant outcome on election day. So, it was surmised the state organizations were only too willing to allow the federal officers to meet the situation alone.

However, the question was too big for one little group to solve unaided. That, started the movement to throw back into the states the matter of policy, primarily, the protection of those who wanted to work in the coal mines. That started the movement to bring the states actively and cooperatively into the picture.

It is now openly declared that, having gone that far in the matter of eliciting the support of the states, it was a most logical step to give them jurisdiction and control over the distribution of coal within their borders. Thus the plan has been an evolution—rapidly unfolding—from day to day. The net result will be a complete new kind of cooperation between the states and the federal government. It probably will mean that coal and other matters of this sort will be handled in a new way hereafter.

Water Rights in Indian Creek to Be Determined

Continued from Page One.

Charles Rose, George W. Campbell, Samuel T. Steele, Charles H. Brooks, trading as Campbell Coal Company, Saltlick Coal Company, Pennie-Bryner Coal Company, John H. Pringle, Rice Wilkins Coal Company, John W. Barger, Arthur Senoff, trading as Laurel Run Coal Company, Indian Ridge Coal Company, W. E. Rice and James J. Dougherty trading as Rice & Dougherty, Ralph Ritenour, George McMillan, William T. Rice, Simon S. Snyder, Silcox Coal Company, Neko Coal Mining Company and Edward H. Wingrove, Ida May Wingrove, H. L. Bohart, J. C. Dougherty and E. W. Ansfin, partners, trading as Wingrove Coal Company.

There are two bills in the issue, one by the Mountain Water Supply Company and the other by the Westmoreland Water Company. It was evident from the opening of testimony that the plaintiff companies had their case carefully prepared and proceeded in a very orderly manner. The court had adjourned they had presented most of the important data in connection with the development of the Indian Creek Valley coal companies and the water companies.

Counsel for the defense objected to the introduction of records of the companies showing the formation of the various water companies in question but this objection was overruled. Arguments of counsel for the defense indicated at this point that they intended to show that the water companies were private concerns and could not have eminent domain conferred upon them. The plaintiffs then called witnesses to show that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company practically owned the water companies and had purchased all the outstanding shares. T. S. Nenson, chief bookkeeper to the treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who is also in charge of the Mountain Water and Dunbar Water companies, was called. He said there were 14,679 shares of stock in the Mountain Water Company and that the Pennsylvania Railroad owned all. He also testified that the Pennsylvania had purchased \$50,688.23 worth of stock in the Dunbar company. This stock, he said, was purchased from the American Pipe Manufacturing Company, builders of the plants. This testimony was given for the purpose of showing that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the real owner of the water companies and therefore a public service corporation and not a private concern as argued by the defense.

C. A. Spencer of Greensburg, superintendent of the Mountain Water Company, testified that he went to Indian Head in 1908 for construction work on the dam and became superintendent of the water company in 1907 and has remained in charge since. Mr. Spencer testified that when he went to the Indian Creek Valley there was not a railroad nor coal company there. He described in detail the conditions of the valley. Mr. Spencer then took up each of the defendant coal companies, giving dates when each shipped their first car of coal and the total amount of their shipments until the time the suits were filed in 1921. Mr. Spencer said the railroads were constructed in sections, the first one being to Mill Run in 1907, the next, extended to Rogers Mill in 1908 and the next to Jones Mill in 1910. The first coal was shipped from the Rogers mine. Data given by Mr. Spencer showed that there were few mines in the valley until 1914 and since that time they have developed at a rapid rate.

A summary of all coal shipped out of the Indian Creek Valley until the time the suits were filed shows a total of 1,405,800 tons or 28,116 cars.

Garden Prizes Awarded.

The inspection of gardens and lawns was made at Southwest No. 1 and Bessemer plants of the H. C. Frick Coke Company on Friday, July 28, and prizes were awarded as follows:

Southwest No. 1, first prize for best garden, Imrich Slanina, House No. 149; second, John Slirka, House No. 53; third, John Magar, House No. 139; first prize for best lawn and flowers, Mrs. John Brayer, House No. 108; second, Mrs. John Brayer, House No. 116; third, Mrs. Stephen Tufflo, House

LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, July 29, 1932.

Ovens	In Works	Name of Operators	Address
MERCHANT OVENS			
182	182	Beatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
20	20	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co. Mt. Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co. Greensburg
40	40	Corrado-Schwarz	Corrado-Schwarz Coke Co. Connellsville
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J. Haney, Inc. New York
10	10	Franklin	Summit-Coke Coke Co. Connellsville
101	101	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co. Connellsville
30	30	Greene	Corrado-Schwarz Coke Co. Connellsville
145	145	Helen	Samuel L. Lear Youngwood
15	15	Humphreys	Humphreys Coal & Coke Co. Greensburg
15	15	Morgan	Corrado-Schwarz Coke Co. Connellsville
25	25	Mr. Braddock	W. J. Haney, Inc. New York
310	310	Mr. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co. Greensburg
32	32	Myers	Brownlee Coal & Coke Co. Calontown
228	228	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
480	480	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
360	360	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co. Pittsburg
80	80	Pagg	W. J. Haney, Inc. New York
32	32	Peerless	Alabon Coal & Coke Co. Connellsville
400	400	Revere	W. J. Haney, Inc. New York
40	40	Thomas	Wayne Coke Co. Uniontown
33	33	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co. Pittsburg
2,232	547		
FURNACE OVENS			
250	250	Adelphi	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
356	356	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
307	307	Bagnall	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	300	Bitter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
240	240	Brinkerman	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
200	200	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
301	301	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	400	Conley	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
490	490	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
326	326	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	300	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
150	150	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
311	311	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
220	220	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Dunbar
110	110	Dunbar	Ammer Manganese Mfg. Co. Dunbar
272	272	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
350	350	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	300	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
355	355	Hostetter	Hostetter-Coke Coke Co. Pittsburg
242	242	Hostetter	Hostetter-Coke Coke Co. Pittsburg
305	305	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	400	Lodensing 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
102	102	Lodensing 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
500	500	Lodensing 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
304	304	Leitch	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
227	227	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
250	250	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
503	503	Manueth	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
399	399	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
136	136	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
285	285	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
400	400	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
443	443	Radiant	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
448	448	Radiant	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
425	425	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
350	350	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
304	304	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
901	901	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
40	40	Stewart	Stewart Iron Co. Uniontown
464	464	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
300	300	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
222	222	Whitney	Hostetter-Coke Coke Co. Pittsburg
200	200	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
100	100	Yorkman	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
246	246	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co. Pittsburg
15,170	5,455		

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AIR MUST BE KEPT FROM FLAMES IN HILLCREST MINE

Little Cracks in Surface Mean Increase in Intensity of Fire.

WILL ENDANGER ROAD

Unless Steps Are Taken to Keep Riffs Filled With Earth, Informant Says, Highway May Soon Again Be Closed and Fire Will Dominate.

A man well acquainted with conditions surrounding the mine fire in the Hillcrest district just east of the city limits, and who has watched the progress made in the fight against it, says all ground gained will be lost again, and soon too, unless steps are taken to keep the flames from getting air.

The fire, burning many feet underground, he says, is so drying the surface at points that it is cracking. Also, it is pointed out, the surface is now slowly getting into the excavation made by the removal of coal and this cracks the crust. At first the fire is only tiny oases and then the fine arch falling slowly away finally opens a crack and creates a draft which gives new life to the flames.

This condition is especially noticeable after a rain, it is said. The water will wash into the cracks and enlarge them. After the downpour has ceased steam may be seen issuing from the surface and this is an indication that the fire is getting air.

Unless steps are then taken at once to cut off the air the fire will increase in its intensity, it is said, until it opens more cracks and creates a draft which will assume the proportions attained when it was cut off recently at the cost of thousands of dollars.

The informant said one remedy for this would be to have a man go over the surface from time to time, always after a rain, and fill the cracks by tamping earth into them. It will be years, it was said, before the fire will ever be checked, and the filling in will be necessary all this time.

It is said that many do not understand the situation as it really is and believe the fire safely checked. This is not true, however, it is explained, unless air is kept from the flames, the coal highway will again be closed.

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ANALYSIS FURNISHES ON REQUEST

Mine Owners Are Firm Against the Four-State Scale

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—Pittsburg coal operators emphatically declare the membership of the Pittsburg Coal Producers' Association will not enter into any four-state conference for the settlement of the nation-wide strike.

They also declare they have been in communication with representatives of the coal associations of Illinois and Indiana and had received definite information that the mine owners of those two states had taken the same stand at the beginning of the strike and will adhere to it.

From various cities and district centers, Pittsburg operators said, President John L. Lewis and other officials of the United Mine Workers of America have been giving out interviews intimating that the miners will be back at work within a month, and conveying the impression that arrangements are in the making for a conference which will bring the strike to an end.

These have their origin, it was said, in the fact that Ohio operators of District No. 5 field are inclined to settle and have asked Mr. Lewis to set a date for a conference. This, which is pointed out by Pittsburg Coal Producers' Association members, would be a district conference, including only one state.

Railway Engineers Plan to Engage in Coal Mining

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has "tackled the coal problem," according to a statement by Albert P. Coyle, editor of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Journal.

"The locomotive engineers are engineers making a \$2,000,000 investment in the coal industry. First, they have West Virginia and Kentucky coal, and have placed contracts with their coal companies for delivery direct from the mine pits to the consumers.

"Without much blare of trumpets or band music, the experiment of the coal industry, engineers promises to revolutionize the coal industry. First, they have cut out watered stock and overcapitalization, organizing a company whose sole purpose is efficient production and not financial exploitation of its coal resources. In the second place, they have laid down the doctrine that the miners ought to share in the property of the industry. They have employed the most competent mining engineers, and have given them a free hand in the technical development of their properties. Finally, they are going to reorganize their own cooperative new company is called, is owned by hundreds of locomotive engineers' and sell their own coal to them throughout the country, who have to pay as cost."

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier

I would advise you that the brotherhood does not in any way authorize the strike of March 1st, 1902. The only legal members of our organization were authorized to accept service during the illegal strike for the purpose of upholding the contract which we had with the company and it is only you who also accepted service at that time you are to be condemned rather than criticized for assisting the brotherhood upon its agreement.

10-212	496	EDUCATION OF WOMEN		
460	160	Aetolia	Hillsburg Steel Co.	Allies Bay Co.
100		Braggport	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
53		Bur or Hill	Bur or Hill Coke Co	Bur or Hill
600		Mufarong	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
70	120	Columbia No 1	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
10		Columbia No 3	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
703		Colonial No 1	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
703		Dia bit	H C Brick Coke Co	Pittsburg
703		Fed burn	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
703		Franklin	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
400		Groated A	H C Brick Coke Co	Pittsburg
400		Groated B	McKeeffry Coal Co	Wheaton, Ohio
40		Lambert	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
40		Luxburne	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
114		Martin	Hambleton & Steel Co	Youngstown O
11		Mc Wener	H C Brick Coke Co	Hillsburg
10	10	Ot nt	American Coke Corporation	Hillsburg
40		Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co	Hillsburg
400		Rango	H C Brick Coke Co	Pittsburg
100	80	Thompson I	Rockledge Lumber Co	Pittsburg
786	420			


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